

Foch Victory Frees Ships For U.S. Army

Neutrals Lose Fear of Kaiser and Release Vessels to Allies

Schwab Pledges More Than Tonnage Needed

2,500,000 Instead of 1,800,000 Promised by January to Carry Men Across

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—That most elastic of all earthly things—shipping—has stretched again, and it now is reasonably certain that there will be vessels to put our 4,000,000 men in France early next year. Charles M. Schwab still has a job to do, but his job looks well within his power. He will have to build 1,800,000 tons of ships in the next five months. He estimates that he can build 2,500,000 tons in that time. But suppose he does not? Suppose the improbable, and that he falls far short of even the 1,800,000 tons now estimated to be necessary. There is still that "widow's curse," the world's supply of shipping, with its apparently inexhaustible contents.

More Help From England

Look at the "widow's curse." For some time Great Britain has been carrying 50 per cent of our men and supplies across the water. It was a stupendous effort; but, lo! she is now going to spare 1,000,000 tons more of shipping in order that our four million men may get to the West front in time to win the war next year.

She is able to do this because, suddenly, neutral shipping is being released. The German blockade is changing the whole aspect of the shipping problem. Spain's sudden defiance of Germany is only a symptom of what is going on elsewhere.

Smaller amounts of shipping have come from other neutral powers. The relief thus afforded has made it possible for England to spare 1,000,000 tons more. This process is likely to go on. Four million Americans going to France will encourage the neutrals to make further economies. And there are still neutral ships, and American ships, too, for that matter, that can, on a pinch, be diverted, directly or indirectly, to the great business of winning the war.

11,400,000 Tons Needed

According to present American estimates, it takes three tons of shipping a man to maintain an army in France. We have 1,000,000 tons or on the way now. To complete General Pershing's eight divisions 2,500,000 more must be sent. To maintain the eight divisions 11,400,000 tons of shipping will be required.

General Pershing set forth the army shipping programme when he testified before the Committee on Military Affairs as follows:

"During the winter months the question of coal and other things come in and we have made this schedule after taking all the things into account, expecting in the spring to double the number of men we will send across. I might as well say frankly the question of shipping is the most important one in our shipping programme, or the programme which Mr. Schwab now guarantees to come through will let us take care of this shipping programme from February 1 on."

N. Y. Flier Shoots Down 3 Hun Planes

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 11 (delayed).—Three German airplanes are believed to have been shot down yesterday by Lieutenant Jacques Swaab, of New York City. On his return from a fight over the lines he engaged and shot down a Fokker machine. Continuing his return flight, he was attacked by a group of German planes, but shot one down in flames and forced another down out of control.

The victories have been reported and official confirmation of them is now being sought.

Friends of Lieutenant Swaab in this city believe the combat in which he shot down three German planes may have been his first as a fighter over the lines. He has been in the service since June, 1917.

Huns Use Prisoners To Protect Hangars

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 12.—About twenty-five British prisoners are confined, much like birds in a cage, with scarcely room to move about, near the flying sheds at Evere, a suburb of Brussels, for the purpose of protecting the hangars against aerial attacks, according to "Le Libre Belge."

The item, which is reprinted in the "Telegraph," says that some of the British prisoners have been handed around their heads, showing that they had not recovered from wounds. The dispatch adds that a similar number of Belgian prisoners are filling the same role at the Diest flying camp.

War Department Opposes Proposed Aeronautic Board

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The creation of a separate department of aeronautics, with a Cabinet officer at its head, as recommended by the Senate Military Service Committee on Aviation, is opposed by the War Department. In a letter to day sent to Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee, Acting Secretary Crowell declined to endorse the pending bill for that purpose, and expressed the opinion that the measure is wrong in principle.

"As far as the War Department is concerned," said Secretary Crowell, "the organization of a department of aeronautics, separate and distinct from the War Department and containing military activities not under control of the Secretary of War, is believed to be essentially wrong in principle. The President has nominated and the Senate has confirmed the appointment of Secretary John D. Ryan as Assistant Secretary of War, who is Director of Air Service for the War Department. By placing in his hands, under the supervision of the Secretary of War and the President, complete control of the air service, it is believed the essential points aimed at by the bill in question are covered in the best possible way."

Brutality Marked Germany's Rule of African Colonies

Treaties With Natives Treated as Mere "Scraps of Paper"

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A report containing evidence of the brutal methods employed by Germany in the administration of her colonies in Africa, acting Secretary of the Interior, Union of South Africa, constitutes the British government's reply to the statement of Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Secretary of State for the Colonies, that Germany would demand the return of her colonies at the peace conference.

The report constitutes an indictment of German fidelity to rule the black native of Africa. The evidence upon which the report is based is taken from official German documents at Windhoek, from sworn statements by native chiefs and by Europeans familiar with the conditions in the colonies, and from the German press.

The report shows that the first twenty-five years of German rule in Southwest Africa was an unbroken record of official bad faith, private oppression, cruelty, barbarities and robbery, culminating in the Herero and Hottentot rebellions. During the first seventeen years there was no law for the natives.

When the Germans first arrived, says the report, they entered into agreements with the native chiefs, but these became scraps of paper and the natives were fraudulently deprived of their best land. Traders and settlers robbed them of their cattle, which was their only wealth, and the law subsequently prevented the natives from possessing large herds of stock. The natives were thus driven to work at ridiculously inadequate wages, and often were never paid. They were treated like slaves, and their women folk were habitually maltreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage.

2 New U. S. Staff Officers

(By The Associated Press)

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 12.—The offices of the Chief of the Infantry and Chief of Cavalry of the American expeditionary force have just been created by General Pershing. Both officers will be members of General Pershing's staff. The nominations for the two new positions have not yet been made.

The duties of the new staff members will be to act as advisers on subjects concerning their respective arms of the service, to inspect organizations, methods and to study all phases of their branches affecting general efficiency and make suitable recommendations concerning them. They will also be required to assist in the preparation of all details concerning the instruction of training units.

Huns Supply U. S. Officers

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 27.—American army officers between the Marne and Vesle rivers have been drinking at mess recently some of Germany's finest mineral waters. When the Americans went into France in August, early in August, they found great stores of mineral waters in bottles for the use of German officers. In their retreat the Germans didn't sling long enough to destroy these mineral water depots, and the Americans soon came into possession of thousands of bottles, all full. As a precaution against any German tricks, the Americans had the water analyzed, and finding it pure, soon had it on the table at every meal. The water was all from one of Germany's famous springs.

The Casualty List

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There is a considerable falling off in the army casualty list made public to-day, the names of only 512 officers and enlisted men appearing on it. Fifty-seven men were killed in action, 52 dead of wounds or from other causes; 262 were wounded severely, 8 wounded, degree undetermined; 1 is a prisoner and 132 are missing in action.

The full list follows:

New York City and Vicinity

[Names without rank given are those of privates. Those of commissioned officers are in italics.]

ARMY

Killed in Action

BIEN, James S. D., 1st, 880 West 15th Street, New York City.
COLEMAN, John J., 556 East 172d Street, New York City.
SCHLEIGER, William C., 3262 Fairview Street, New Britain, Conn.

Wounded Severely

COVENEY, Eldon B., 1st, 69 Morris Street, New York City.
EIGAROSKY, John, 14 New Chambers Street, New York City.
HAGERTY, Dennis, 439 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined

MARCHBANK, Harry W., corp., 299 East Avenue Bridgeport, Conn.
LYNCH, Joseph, 218 Rivington Street, New York City.
ROSE, Andrew, 238 Wooster Street, New York City.

Missing

ADLBACK, John A., 218 Rivington Street, New York City.
ROSE, Andrew, 238 Wooster Street, New York City.
CZAJOSKI, Walter, 109 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elsewhere

Character of casualties is indicated as follows: (K) killed in action; (W) wounded; (D A) died of accident or other causes; (D W) died of wounds; (D D) died of disease; (M) missing; (P) prisoner.

ALABAMA

BASS, John E., Seales (M).
GERMAN, John B., Columbiana (M).
MENDON, V. D., Perdido Station (W).

ARKANSAS

COOPER, George, Corbin (W).
WALTERS, Thomas E., Hot Springs (W).
CALIFORNIA:
CREWELL, Harry T., major, San Francisco (W).

COLORADO

STEVART, Thomas M., 1st, Hugo (W).
TALLMAN, Roy, Parker (W).

CONNECTICUT

BURNS, Leonard F., Winnetka (K).
BLACKEN, James, Whiteville (K).
BAUER, Fred, Unionville (W).

FLORIDA

CLINTON, Leary, Free Point (M).
CRAWFORD, Fritz, Denard (M).
CARROLL, Joseph, St. Cloud (M).

GEORGIA

COLEMAN, Jacob B., Easton (K).
COCHRAN, Grady M., Ficklin (K).
HAND, John A., Canella (D A).

ILLINOIS

ANDERSON, James, Fox (W).
CHRISTOPHER, Dave, Chicago (W).
DALTON, Roy F., Peotom (K).

INDIANA

CLARK, James E., M., 1st, South Bend (K).
CLARK, Herbert S., Terre Haute (K).
DAILY, Howard J., Scottsburg (M).

IOWA

CASE, Lyman A., 1st, Lamoni (M).
CAMPBELL, Henry S., Osage (K).
HILAN, John W., mechanic, Glidden (K).

KANSAS

FOREMAN, Fred H., Oakland (W).
FRY, Edgar W., W. 1st, Emporia (W).
HUTCHINSON, A. W., Fort Madison (W).

KENTUCKY

DAWSON, M. R., mech., Greenwood (K).
GIBSON, Albert D., Mazon (W).
KING, Howard, Scottsbluff (W).

LOUISIANA

LANNIX, Leonie P., Baton Rouge (W).
PREVOT, Andreas J., Mansura (W).

MAINE

ERIGONS, A. W., 1st, Kennebunk (W).
ALBERT, Ralph F., 1st, Houlton (W).
HARRIS, John W., 1st, Machias (W).

MARYLAND

LEVINSOHN, Charles, Baltimore (W).
LEVINSOHN, Charles, Baltimore (W).
SHORTER, John W., Park Hall (W).

MASSACHUSETTS

THORN, O. R., South Boston (W).
BEATTIESE, Henry E., Lowell (M).
UTILEN, Frank, New Bedford (M).

MINNESOTA

PREVIER, J. C., 1st, Albert Lea (M).
BALDWIN, V. C., 1st, Albert Lea (M).
DERAND, Simon J., St. Paul (W).

NEBRASKA

SORRENSEN, Sven C., 1st, Grand Island (W).
FISHER, Henry S., Hastings (K).
NEALON, Adolph J., Hartington (W).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOUNTAIN, W. F., corp., Manchester (K).
NEW JERSEY:
ATWATER, Denyse W., Orange (W).

NEW YORK

PORTER, W. W., 1st, Syracuse (D A).
BOUCHARD, Oliver, Rochester (D A).
KOLBE, Henry Emil, Buffalo (W).

NORTH CAROLINA

ADAMS, Leo J., Parkville (M).
BAAR, John C., Underwood (W).
KORBE, George, 1st, Hickory (W).

OHIO

HELMAN, Harry, Cincinnati (K).
JEFFRIES, Oscar, Celanville (W).
KELLY, John, 1st, Lakewood (W).

OKLAHOMA

FOSTER, Clifton R., corps, Sapulpa (K).
MEYERS, William E., Okfuskee (W).
KORBE, George, 1st, Hickory (W).

OREGON

BOND, Rud M., corp., Corvallis (M).
TOWNE, Thomas R., Cottage Grove (W).
HENDON, Leon L., Salem (M).

PENNSYLVANIA

DEEDY, Michael J., 1st, Plains (K).
HILL, Harry C., 1st, Plains (K).
KORBE, George, 1st, Hickory (W).

RHODE ISLAND

COOLIDGE, Adolph, Providence (K).
LAFERRIE, Arthur, Providence (K).

SOUTH CAROLINA

CUMBER, John W., 1st, Huger (W).
DIXON, John, 1st, Huger (W).

SOUTH DAKOTA

COLEMAN, Herman L., Providence (M).
SMITH, Sydney T., Aberdeen (W).
WHITNEY, Oscar W., Columbia (W).

TENNESSEE

BARRETT, F. H., 1st, Memphis (W).
BLACKBURN, Richard S., Dossola (M).
GOOD, Thomas H., corps, Sarda (W).

TEXAS

KRIZER, Phil J., 1st, San Antonio (K).
GAINES, John P., 1st, San Antonio (K).
JOHNSTON, Eugene, Brownsville (K).

UTAH

LANE, Marcus, Salt Lake City (M).
VERMONT:
SWENNEY, Howard E., Richmond (M).

VIRGINIA

BROWN, John, Leesville (P).
FELTS, Ester, Fries (W).
PAYNE, Morris, 1st, Martinsburg (K).

WASHINGTON

ANDERSON, Ralph, Seattle (M).
BRISTOL, David W., Seattle (M).
BOURGETTE, Peter, Seattle (M).

WEST VIRGINIA

BURNSIDE, J. S., 1st, Manassas (M).
HURLEY, F. J., Mountaineer (K).
JONES, Steve, Boxer (W).

WISCONSIN

FELT, Harry W., 1st, Manitowish (K).
ROBERTS, John E., 1st, Manitowish (K).
CHUMP, Reid S., Berlin (M).

WYOMING

ANDERSON, Ralph, Seattle (M).
BRISTOL, David W., Seattle (M).
BOURGETTE, Peter, Seattle (M).

Three Photos With Bullet Holes Tell Parents Son's Fate

Conrad Seiler Listed as Wounded, but Comrade Writes He's Dead

Three photographs, a jagged hole through them and one stained with blood gave mute evidence of the part their owner had played in the recent fighting at the Marne and beyond. The pictures were taken from the breast pocket of Private Conrad Seiler, of 125 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, to-day reported by the War Department as having been severely wounded in action. They were sent to his parents by a soldier who had been with him when he was hurt.

Although the War Department's telegram said Private Seiler had only been wounded, the letter accompanying the pictures stated he had died at a hospital on August 10. His parents have asked the War Department for further information regarding their son.

The greatest regret of Mrs. Agnes Hurley, of 319 Channing Street, Brooklyn, whose son, Private Thomas B. Hurley, is reported as having been killed in action, is that she cannot go herself to see him. In a letter he wrote his mother a short time before he was killed, Private Hurley told her of an engagement in which his machine gun crew had accounted for a number of the Boche.

Private James O'Hara, killed in action, was the son of Police Sergeant John J. O'Hara, of the Snyder Avenue precinct. A requiem mass will be said at St. Terence's Church, Clason Avenue and Sterling Place, this morning for the dead soldier.

Lieutenant John J. Redfield, of Montclair, N. J., who has been missing since August 21, when his airplane fell behind the German lines after a fight with three Hun planes, is believed to have been killed by the fall. The American Cross at Washington has notified Lieutenant Redfield's father, Major Herman J. Redfield, of the Montclair Battalion, New Jersey Guard, that information in its possession makes it certain that the young flyer was killed. Two days before he failed to return to his own lines Lieutenant Redfield brought down three German planes within their own lines. All were completely destroyed.

Private Ivan D. Brockman, gassed during the fighting on the Marne, is the son of Herman Brockman, formerly a captain in the Hoboken fire department. His gun mark slipped off during the fighting, and he has lost the sight of his eyes. Surgeons state they do not expect this injury to be permanent.

Corporal Denyse W. Atwater, who is reported severely wounded, is a son of Mrs. Samuel N. Atwater, of 38 Halstead Street, East Orange, N. J. His mother received a letter from him, written from the hospital, in which he says he is rapidly recovering from his wound. He praised the treatment accorded by the Red Cross, and said he owed his life to the American surgeons.

Private Howard A. Van Wagner, twenty-two years old, of Locust Valley, N. Y., reported killed in action, is the first man from that village to give his life for his country while fighting in France. He enlisted in October of last year. He leaves a wife.

Private Thomas C. Mailley, of 22 Fourth Street, is reported as severely wounded. His mother has received a letter from him, written in the hospital, in which he was reassuringly not to worry, as he was recovering rapidly and expected soon to rejoin his command. Before going to France Private Mailley was employed in the office of the Mallory Street Company.

Private Howard E. Ward, of 324 East Eighty-seventh Street, is reported as severely wounded. Before enlisting Private Ward was employed in the carpentering room of "The World."

Five Corps in First U. S. Army in France

The identity of the five corps of the American First Army and their commanding officers, as indicated by Patton C. March, chief of staff, in recent interviews, is as follows:

First Corps—1st, 2d, 25th, 42d, 41st and 27th divisions, under Major General Liggett.

Second Corps—77th, 35th, 82d, 30th, 28th and 4th divisions, under Major General Bullard.

Fourth Corps—83d, 89th, 37th, 29th, 9th and 22d divisions, under Major General Wright.

Fifth Corps—6th, 36th, 76th, 79th, 85th and 31st divisions, under Major General Bundy.

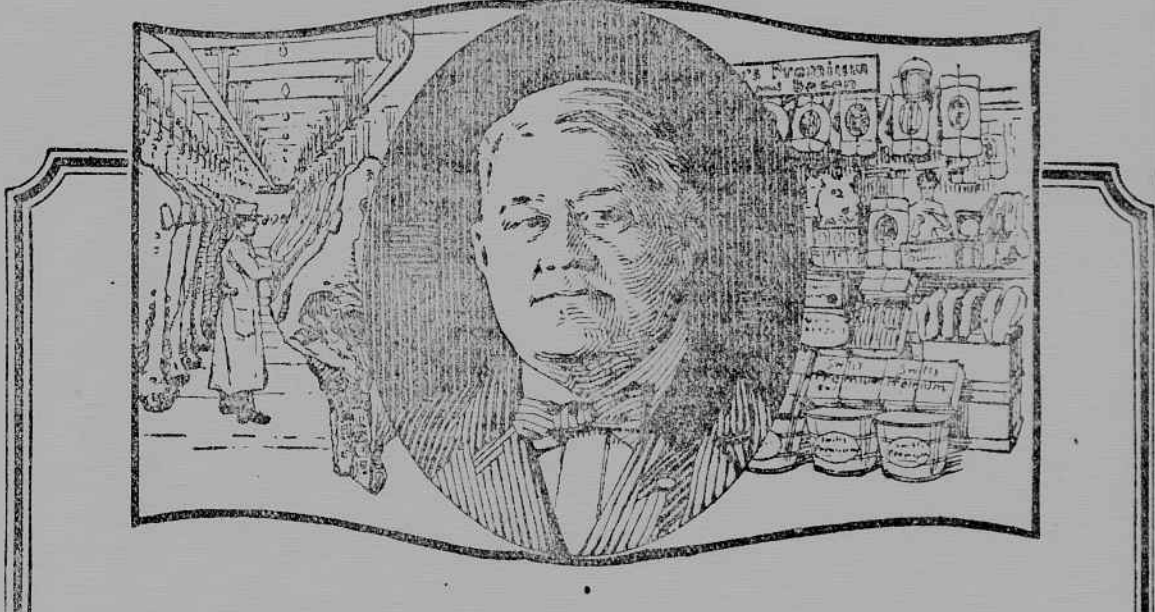
Soldiers Thank Tribune

The request for a photograph for the soldier stationed at Liberty Island, made by Captain Joseph of the National Honor Guard of the United States, published in The Tribune, met with prompt response. The talking machine is ready on its way to the island and The Tribune is in receipt of the following letter:

"Thank you for publishing the request for a photograph at the Base Hospital on Liberty Island in the morning's issue of your paper."

"We have been in communication with Captain Hear, of the National Honor Guard of the United States, and have arranged to send a new machine to the boys at Liberty Island."

The writer of the letter and the sponsor for the gift represented the employees of the American Woolen Company of New York, at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in their attention when they reported for work in the morning, and half an hour later funds to purchase the machine. The photograph had been taken and the instrument started for Liberty Island.



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